

## RINGKASAN

Jamur *Metarhizium anisopliae* banyak digunakan untuk pengendalian berbagai jenis serangga hama. Apakah jamur tersebut dapat digunakan untuk membunuh hama ulat krop kubis? Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk : 1) menguji toksisitas *M. anisopliae* pada ulat *Crociodolomia pavonana* 2) mengetahui pengaruh sub lethal *M. anisopliae* terhadap pembentukan pupa dan pemunculan imago.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan mulai bulan Maret sampai dengan Juni 2016 di Laboratorium Perlindungan Tanaman, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL), terdiri dari 5 perlakuan dan 5 kali ulangan. Perlakuan uji adalah larutan jamur konsentrasi  $1,0 \times 10^6$  spora/mL (P1);  $1,0 \times 10^7$  spora/mL (P2);  $1,0 \times 10^9$  spora/mL (P3);  $1,0 \times 10^{11}$  spora/mL akuades (P4). Variabel yang diamati adalah mortalitas larva, persentase pembentukan pupa, dan persentase kemunculan imago. Data mortalitas larva dianalisis dengan analisis probit dan analisis abbot formula, data lainnya dianalisis menggunakan uji F pada taraf 5%, apabila terdapat perbedaan nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji BNJ 5%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan jamur *M. anisopliae* menyebabkan kematian pada larva *C. pavonana* dalam jumlah yang sangat sedikit. Analisis probit menunjukkan konsentrasi  $1,4 \times 10^{17}$  spora/ml dapat mematikan 50% larva ( $LC_{50}$ ). Perlakuan tersebut juga tidak berpengaruh negatif terhadap pembentukan pupa. Namun demikian, perlakuan itu berpengaruh negatif terhadap pemunculan imago.

## SUMMARY

*Metarhizium anisopliae* fungus is widely used to control various insect pests. Could these fungus be used to kill caterpillar pests of cabbage crop? This study aimed to: 1) examine the toxicity of *Metarhizium anisopliae* on *Crociodolomia pavonana* caterpillar 2) know the sub-lethal effect of *M. anisopliae* to formation of the pupae and imago emergence.

This study was conducted on March until June 2016 at the Laboratory of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, the University of General Soedirman, Purwokerto. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD). The treatments were concentration of  $1,0 \times 10^6$  spores / mL (P1);  $1,0 \times 10^7$  spores / mL (P2);  $1,0 \times 10^9$  spores / mL (P3);  $1,0 \times 10^{11}$  spores / mL of distilled water (P4). The measured variables were mortality of larvae, pupae formation percentage, and the percentage of adult emergence. Mortality data were tested by probit analyzed and abbot formula, and others data were analyzed by F test in 5% level, if there was a real difference then continued by HSD test 5%.

The results showed that *M. anisopliae* fungus killed larvae of *C. pavonana* in very low. Probit analyzed showed concentration was  $1,4 \times 10^{17}$  spores/ml caused mortality of larvae 50% ( $LC_{50}$ ). The treatment did not negative affect to formation of pupae. However, the treatment negative affected on the emergence of the imago.